

ITALY GIVES
REASONS FOR
GOING TO WAR

Addresses Note to Neutral Governments of World Reviewing Negotiations at Time of Austria's Ultimatum to Serbia.

SAYS AUSTRIA
DISTURBED PEACE

Failure to Consult Italy Before Sending Ultimatum Seriously Affects Interests of Italy Under Treaty with Austria.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, May 25.—Italy has addressed to the neutral governments of the world a lengthy communication explaining her reason for declaring war against Austria. Count Di Cellerio, the Italian ambassador, presented the document to Secretary Bryan in the form of a note to the United States. It reviews the negotiations between Italy and Austria revealing that they began immediately upon the dispatch of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia.

Italy claims then that the action of Austria disturbed the equilibrium of the Balkans and the peace of Europe in a way that vitally affected the Italian interests. As an ally of Austria, Italy asserts her right to have been consulted before sending the ultimatum, the first news of which was received through the newspapers. Failing to obtain through diplomacy, satisfaction of her territorial and national aspirations, Italy announces in the note that the declaration of war was the only means of safeguarding her position in Europe.

The note as translated and issued from the Italian embassy says in part: "The triple alliance was essentially defensive and designed solely to preserve status quo or in other words equilibrium in Europe. That these were its only objects and purposes was established by the letter and the spirit of the treaty as well as by intentions clearly described and set forth in the official acts of the ministers who created the alliance and confirmed and renewed it in the interest of peace which always inspired the Italian policy."

"The treaty as long as its intent and purposes had been loyally interpreted and regarded and as long as it had not been used as a pretext for aggression against others, greatly contributed to the elimination and settlement of causes of conflict for many years and assured to Europe the inestimable benefits of peace."

"But Austria-Hungary severed the treaty by her own hands. She rejected the response to Serbia, which gave to her all the satisfaction she could legitimately claim. She refused to listen to conciliatory proposals presented by Italy in conjunction with other powers in an effort to spare Europe from the vast conflict certain to breach the continent with blood and reduce it to ruin beyond conception of the human imagination and finally she provoked that conflict."

"Article One of the treaty embodied the usual and necessary obligation of such pacts and a pledge of the exchange of views upon any political or economic questions of a general nature that might arise. Pursuant to its terms none of the contracting parties had the right to undertake, without previous agreement any step of consequence that might impose a duty upon other signatories arising out of the alliance or which in a way whatsoever would encroach upon their vital interests. This article was violated by Austria-Hungary when she sent Serbia a note dated July 23, 1914, an action taken without the previous assent of Italy."

"Thus Austria-Hungary violated beyond doubt one of the fundamental provisions of the treaty. The obligation of Austria-Hungary to come to a previous understanding with Italy was greater because her obstinate policy against Serbia gave rise to a situation which directly tended to the provocation of the European war."

"As far back as the beginning of July the Italian government, preoccupied by the prevailing feeling in Vienna, caused to be laid before the Austro-Hungarian government a number of suggestions of the impending difficulties."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—For Arizona, fair.

Italy's Entry Into War Will
Make War Duration Shorter

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
PETROGRAD, May 25.—Italy's entry into the war will make the war of much shorter duration; it will have an enormous influence on the attitude of neutral countries and will lead to the rapprochement of state whose interests seem at present to be opposed," said Sergius Sazonoff, Russian foreign minister to a correspondent of Reuters. He said he did not believe that Bulgaria will

AUSTRIA STRIKES FIRST BLOW
ITALY SUCCESSFULLY COUNTERS

Top to bottom: Italian commissariat with supplies for army at Austrian frontier; Italian lancers on way to military camp at Austrian frontier; Italian Alpine troops marching through one of the towns near border.

RESOURCES OF
U. S. TO AID
PAN-AMERICA

Delegates of Eighteen Countries Give Explanations of Needs of Their Nations Before the Financial Conference.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The story of how the vast resources of the United States may be used to aid the republics of South and Central America in clearing away difficulties caused by the European war, was told in part to the business men and bankers who represent this nation at the Pan-American financial conference. "In 'Group conferences,' delegates from eighteen countries began explanations of their peculiar needs and indicated in what way capital and credit could be used to the best advantage to strengthen trade relations."

The general session of the conference was marked with a dramatic speech by Dr. Santiago Triana, delegate from Colombia, who waved the flag of Pan-Americanism and declared that this hemisphere should be for Americans. He proposed a new version of the Monroe doctrine that will make it impossible in the future of one American nation to covet a foot of a neighbor's territory nor invade her sacred soil."

It was a speech such as had not been heard at the conference, and was devoted largely to questions of commerce and trade. The delegates greeted it with applause.

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ITALY ADDS MANY TROOPS AND
SHIPS TO SIDE OF THE ALLIES

ROME, May 25.—The entrance of Italy into the war throws close to 2,000,000 thoroughly trained and splendidly equipped soldiers into the scale on the side of the allies on land, and a fleet of sixteen battleships, six of them powerful dreadnoughts, into the forces at sea. The months that have intervened since the outbreak of the war and Italy's

intervention have been utilized in learning all the lessons to be taught by the campaigns on both fronts and in preparing both army and navy to "give last button."

Italy has had an army of at least 1,000,000 men massed along the Austrian frontier, facing a probably numerically inferior force of Germans and Austrians, who, however, hold the upper ground and are undoubtedly strongly fortified.

Military experts, however, agree that there is at least a strong probability that there will be made no serious attempt to invade Austria by direct frontal attack. The frontier will be strongly held against counter-invasion, it is thought, but a large proportion of the Italian army will go to battle either in France, to attempt a landing on the Italian coast, or to reinforce the expeditionary army now fighting to force the Dardanelles, with the probabilities strongly favoring the last contingency.

This has been repeatedly confirmed in the last few weeks by reports of a great concentration of troops and ships at Brindisi, Otranto and other ports favorably situated for the embarkation of a force for the Orient.

SEVERAL TOWNS FALL
BEFORE ITALIANS AND
AUSTRIANS ROUTED

Although Von Hindenburg Is Reported in Command of the Austro-German Troops, Italy Has Forestalled Him.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LONDON, May 25.—Austria struck first with the navy and air craft along Italy's east coast; Italy promptly countered by throwing a considerable body of troops across the northern border, and occupying a stretch of Austrian territory along the river Isarco. Thus, although Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, whose reputation for forcing matters, was reported in command of the Austro-German troops now front, Italy in a sense forestalled him.

Rome officially announces that Italians occupied a number of comparatively important towns and compelled the Austrians to retreat. This, in fact, summarizes the first thirty-six hours of the newest phase of the ever-widening European conflict, which being new appeals to popular imagination, further excited by the seemingly unending struggle in other theaters of war. Germany's claims embrace both the east and west, notably around Ypres and north of Przemysl. In the latter region it is announced that General Mackensen is again pushing forward, taking a colossal number of prisoners. The British admit they have been unable to entirely reform the line denied by the Germans east of Ypres.

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Treaty Signed
By China While
Group Five Waits

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
PEKING, May 25.—Two treaties between China and Japan, together with thirteen notes were signed by the Chinese foreign office. This act brought to a conclusion negotiations which have been going on since January when Japan, shortly after "the last button," was signed.

China presented her well known demands to Japan.

Discussion of Japan's demands are at an end until such time as the five articles reserved for future argument are brought up for consideration. The first treaty deals with Shan Tung, the second with South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia. The only difference between the terms of the ultimatum sent by Japan, and the treaties as signed is in the substitution of the words "South" and "eastern" before Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, respectively, as well as the substitution of the words "Liao Tung peninsula" for "Duluy," and "Port Arthur," but the Chinese representatives fought and obtained strict adherence to the terms of the ultimatum. Japan lodged heavy claims against China for injuries to Japanese subjects and goods at Han Kow recently by Chinese mobs.

BECKER'S FATE
NOW IS WITH
GOV. WHITMAN

Former New York Police Lieutenant Must Die in Electric Chair Within Six Weeks Unless Governor Intervenes.

CONVICTION IS
HELD PROPER

Fate Rests with Executive Who, as District Attorney, Prosecuted Him at Both Trials for Murder of Gambler Rosenthal.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
ALBANY, N. Y., May 25.—Charles Becker, former New York police lieutenant, must die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison within the next six weeks for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, by four gunmen on July 16, 1912, unless Governor Whitman or the United States supreme court intervenes. The court of appeals of New York affirmed the conviction of Becker by a jury in the supreme court at the second trial held several months ago.

The same court granted Becker a new hearing after the first trial on the ground that Presiding Justice Goff erred. Executive clemency for Becker is regarded as remote. As district attorney of New York county the present governor prosecuted the former police lieutenant both times. The date of Becker's execution may not be set nor the death warrant signed until next week owing to the absence of the executioner. The law prescribes that the execution must take place not less than four or more than six weeks after the decision is handed down. The prevailing opinion of the court, written by Chief Judge Bartlett, held the second trial fair and free of error. Judge Hogan alone dissented. He submitted no written opinion.

The statement made by "Dago Frank" Croft, just before his execution at Sing Sing, that as far as he knew Becker had nothing to do with the killing of Rosenthal, was rightly excluded from the evidence at Becker's second trial, Judge Bartlett held. The opinion says:

"It is generally believed the sense of speedily impending death operates to induce one to tell the truth. We are asked to hold this influence to be just as effective in the case of any witness who is about to die as it is deemed to be in the case of a victim of homicide. As to the argument in favor of admitting the evidence of such a declaration as that alleged to have been made by 'Dago Frank,' it may be observed the influence of approaching death might be very different in the case of an innocent victim of a crime from what it would be in the case of a guilty man condemned to die, unless numbers of innocent men have suffered capital punishment in this country and many criminals have died on the gallows with a lie upon their lips."

"The case as presented at the second trial differed materially from the case as presented at the first. The actual killing of Rosenthal by the gunmen was not controverted nor was the agency of Rose, Webber and Harry Vallon in employing them. The question was who instigated Webber, Rose and Vallon to cause the murder to be done. Were they moved to act by a fraternity of New York gamblers largely represented on the Sam Paul excursion, who dreaded the destruction of their business by Rosenthal's threatened disclosures, or did they hire the gunmen to shoot Rosenthal at the instigation of Becker. There is nothing to indicate the gunmen were actuated by any personal hostility toward the man killed. They were simply murderers for hire. Rose, Webber, and Vallon, upon the truth or falsity of their testimony to this effect depends the guilt or innocence of the defendant."

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HOUSE HAS FINISHED
A APPROPRIATION BILL
SENATE'S FINAL TOUCHCELEBRATORS' BULLETS
FALL OVER LINE

DOUGLAS, May 25.—A number of bullets fell here from Agua Prieta where the Carranza garrison indulged in heavy firing in celebration of the new victory by Obregon near Monterrey. During the celebration it was reported that two women were attacked and Frank Gardner, an American, wounded and robbed. No one was hurt here. Jerome Lasky, a negro, reported to the United States military officials that a bullet struck his house a few feet from where his wife was standing.

PARDON BOARD
HAS APPROVAL
OF THE SENATE

Adoption of a Resolution Commending Its Courage and Conscience in Its Discharge of a Most Disagreeable Duty.

As an offset, a counter-irritant, to the house resolution requesting the board of pardons and paroles to reconsider its determination not to interfere in the case of the five men condemned to be hanged at Florence on Friday and to recommend a reprieve of sixty days the senate yesterday afternoon adopted a resolution commending the board for its courage, its upholding of the law in the face of a disagreeable task and its execution of the instructions that the people had given it.

The senate has had in contemplation such a resolution ever since the adoption by the house of its resolution but on account of the already strained relations between the two houses it was decided to defer action until the general appropriation bill had been disposed of in the house.

It was also brought to the attention of the senate that the members of the board of pardons and paroles had been embarrassed by the action of the house, that though it recognized that the action of the house was not official and that such a law

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stance of Becker. There is nothing to indicate the gunmen were actuated by any personal hostility toward the man killed. They were simply murderers for hire. Rose, Webber, and Vallon, upon the truth or falsity of their testimony to this effect depends the guilt or innocence of the defendant."

Justice Seabury held it to be correct in admitting the testimony of Shapiro, the chauffeur of the "murder car," who testified he heard one of the gunmen say: "Leave him turn around; that Becker has the cops fixed up; everything is all right." According to the opinion this testimony tended to strengthen the proof that a conspiracy to which Becker was a part, existed.

The opinion also held the point raised by Becker's counsel that the second trial "was staged in an atmosphere designed to be hostile to the defendant and highly prejudicial to his rights," was not well taken.

SQUARE DEAL FOR MINES IS
URGED BY MARICOPA CITIZENS

Urging a square deal for the mining interests of the state, over 100 taxpayers and representative citizens of the valley met last night at the Adams hotel and unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the members of the Maricopa delegation in the legislature to use their best efforts to have the governor include in his forthcoming call some provision for mine tax legislation. A resolution recommending the organization of a Maricopa County Tax Payers' league also passed without a dissenting vote.

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Unruly Prisoner Stabs Five
Two of Whom May Die

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
LOS ANGELES, May 25.—Taken to the county jail because of making a disturbance in the streets outside, H. W. Cecil stabbed five prisoners, two perhaps fatally, when he was released from his cell two hours later. He seriously wounded Percy Tugwell, sentenced for life to San Quentin, for the murder of Mrs. Maud Kennedy, but awaiting an appeal to the state supreme court, and Ray Barth, awaiting trial on a burglary charge. They were stabbed under the heart. The

Prompt and Favorable Action Is Expected This Morning on the Conference Report, Followed by Final Adjournment.

BREAKING POINT
ALMOST REACHED

House Had Just Enough Votes to Insure Adoption of Report—Fight Centered about Attack on Governor's Power.

By the narrowest of margins, the conference report on the general appropriation bill passed the house late yesterday afternoon and was transmitted to the senate. No action was taken on it by that body for the reason that on account of the absence of so many of the members there were not enough in the chamber or in the city to adopt the report if all of the votes had been affirmative. By reason of the emergency clause two-thirds of the votes of the total membership of the senate must be recorded in its favor. Thirteen make two-thirds. There were only eleven present. Dr. Bacon and Mr. Goldwater and other absentees will reach the city today. Prompt and favorable action on the report and final adjournment are expected today.

It was expected that the report of the second conference committee would be ready yesterday morning but after brief sessions by both houses word came from the committee room that the report could not be prepared before two o'clock and there being no other business to be transacted a recess was taken until that hour.

It was not long after that that the report was brought into the house. A statement was made by Chairman Powers of the appropriations committee and one of the house managers regarding the deliberations especially with reference to the items to which the house had objected in the first report: the sections relating to the land commission, the tax commission and the subdivisions making appropriations for the office of the auditor and the attorney general. Mr. Powers said that the report had been signed by five of the six conferees. Senator Martin had signed only that part of it which he had assisted in making up. It was not meant that he disapproved of any other part of it.

As to the tax commission appropriation the house had acceded to the demand of the senate. As to the land commission, the senate had yielded to an increase of \$225 to pay the salary and expenses of the employee of the commission to the end of the fiscal year with the understanding that no part of the amount was to be used for the salaries of the members of the commission. The senate had insisted on the repeal in the bill of the following statutes: that providing for the school, that providing for the salaries of the land commission and that providing for certain expenses of the corporation commission.

The only important concession made by the senate was an agreement to strike out the Goldwater veto amendment providing that a veto by the governor of any item of the bill should have the effect of reviving any statutory appropriation concerning it. But in place of this amendment the senate conferees had insisted on placing four repealing clauses referring to statutory appropriations.

It was this insistence that came near wrecking the report in the house. Mr. Pinkley objected to the location of the clauses in the bill. He said that he would not object if they were put into the section or subdivisions to which they referred but situated as they were, they constituted an interference with the constitutional power of the governor whereupon Mr. Christy remarked: "Now, you have come out with it. I have been expecting it."

Though there were some other points of dispute, especially the agreement with reference to the tax commission appropriation, for "other help," the objection to the insistence of the senate was not strenuous. But all afternoon the fight raged about these repealing clauses. It was charged by their opponents that they were really worse than the Goldwater amendment. The senate, they said, had succeeded in putting something over.

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Unruly Prisoner Stabs Five
Two of Whom May Die

Although no weapons were found on Cecil when he was first taken to jail, he brandished a pocket knife when the jailers, who believed he had quitted down, opened the door of the cell to release him. Prisoners in the corridor scattered, but were not quick enough to escape the knife, according to deputy sheriffs who cornered Cecil a few moments later.

A complaint charging Cecil with assault with intent to commit murder was issued and he was put in solitary confinement for the night.